

PLANS TO MAKE GERMANS PAY CLAIMS IN U. S.

Administration Will Ask
Congress to Provide
Mixed Commission.

RETURN OF ALIEN PROPERTY URGED

Would Permit Part to Be
Applied Toward
Reparations.

The administration hopes soon to clear the way for the settlement of American war claims against Germany and the return of German nationals' property now held by the Alien Property Custodian. Details being worked out for Congressional action will be announced soon, it was learned officially.

This is the general plan according to which these settlements are to be effected, as suggested by those close to the government officials in charge of the work:

1. An act of Congress laying down the method of procedure, and probably providing for the appointment of a mixed commission of two Americans and one German as well as the scope and powers of that commission.
2. The actual carrying out of the settlement by machinery possessing one or both of the following characteristics:

Taxes to Pay Claims.

(a) A portion of the seized property would be used for the settlement of claims without resorting to confiscation through an agreement with the German government whereby the taxes on property brought into Germany could be placed in a fund to liquidate the \$115,000,000 legitimate claims now outstanding.

(b) A portion of the seized property already liquidated in America would be harnessed to develop essentially home-grown commodities, which business today does not exist, but which would be revived were it possible to invest the vast sum of money on deposit in the United States Treasury awaiting the disposition of Congress.

Following this settlement or during the process of settlement, some arrangement may be effected whereby the vast sums which the German Government would receive in taxes on property returned, could be diverted to the payment of reparations to the Allies.

These steps are understood to have been discussed in a conference, Saturday, between President Harding, Secretary Hughes, Attorney General Daugherty and Col. Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian. For some time Mr. Miller has publicly advocated these steps of procedure, and, it was said, the Administration's course may follow this line.

Smaller Claims Get Preference.

A further step has been suggested whereby claims up to \$10,000 might be satisfied first. This would mean an expenditure of some \$20,000,000 or only a fraction of the \$345,000,000 worth of trusts now in possession of the Alien Property Custodian. Some objection has been raised to this, it was said, because of its semblance to class legislation.

Inasmuch as the total legitimate claims against the German Government are approximately \$115,000,000 and the value of trusts, \$345,000,000, the settlement of claims and the return of property are immediately possible from the financial point of view. But, it was pointed out, the mechanics of settlement and return is extremely complicated, involving such issues as naturalized Americans, ex-patriated naturalized Americans, drafted into the German army and said to have died in the United States forces, the settlement of estates of deceased property owners, and at last another score of legal tangles.

However, it is understood, Ambassador Wedfield, of Germany, is now in constant touch with the State Department which acts as intermediary between the German government and the Alien Property Custodian. And there is said to be favorable sentiment among German government and financial circles regarding the settlement of claims through the return of German taxation—extremely high for returned property—which might serve as the basis of a fund to be derived from the alien property in this country when returned, the same to be applied for the satisfaction of claims of American citizens against Germany, when these claims are adjudicated.

Reparations Payments.

And this tax fund, it was said, might form the further basis of "pin money" reparations payments. It runs as high as 80 per cent on returned property. Of this amount, it is pointed out, 7 per cent would be sufficient to supply the American claims fund and the rest might, by some agreement with the allies, be used toward reparations payments.

In detail, the German tax is of two parts, 1.—The war tax on increase of property or income. A great deal of the alien property in this country has been increased in value since time of seizure. 2.—The "emprise need of indemnity tax." The first part is assessed on the increase of property in excess of 5,000 marks. The second, taxes the whole property. Both these assessments range from 10 to 100 per cent but, according to estimates of the Alien Property Custodian's office, the average tax would be about 50 per cent. All taxes would be payable in marks, of course, it was said, but some where the depreciation of the mark would be compensated.

Wives Desert Homes to Cheer For Mrs. Olesen

Women Aid Their Senatorial Candidate; Dishes Left Unwashed.

CLOQUET, Minn., June 20.—Cloquet kitchen sinks were filled with breakfast dishes tonight. Husbands went around with a hungry, neglected look and babies wailed futilely for absent mothers. Such husbands as had the nerve went to the home of Mrs. Peter Olesen and tried to retrieve their helpmates from the throng of women to be found there.

Most of them returned alone, for the women of this town are helping Mrs. Olesen open telegrams, answer long distance telephone calls and receive messengers telling of an increasing lead for the keen-eyed, aggressive little woman in the Democratic fight for the Senatorial nomination.

Late today Mrs. Olesen was leading by approximately 2,000 votes, and when a call from Minneapolis saying that Twin City newspapers had conceded her nomination was received, every woman in town joined in a celebration—with the exception of Mrs. Olesen.

"I think I have won," she said, "but I am not going to count my chickens before they are hatched. I have carried Minneapolis two to one. I have carried Duluth, St. Paul, and I have carried the telegrams from every place I spoke in during the campaign are coming in, and every one gives me a lead." While Mrs. Olesen was talking, her husband and her fourteen-year-old daughter were out in the back yard shining up the silver her friends in Minneapolis gave her for the campaign.

"They are getting me ready for the big fight," said Mrs. Olesen with a smile.

FIGHT TO REVISE CHARITIES SYSTEM GAINS MOMENTUM

Plans Outlined to Center
Responsibility on D. C.
Commissioners

MAKES 7 DEMANDS

Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association Battle for Industrial School.

Plans for revision of Washington's charities system, centering responsibility on the District Commissioners, were matured by the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, meeting at the Ebbitt Hotel yesterday. The immediate object of their plans is to preserve a municipal home for the city's wards, and the Wisconsin Avenue Industrial Home School is closed July 1.

To achieve this goal the women workers will ask:

1. Passage of a bill by Congress authorizing appointment of the Board of Charities, the Board of Children's Guardians, the Board of Education, and the Board of the Industrial Home School, the Boy's Training School, and the Girls' Training School by a single body, the District Commissioners.

Statute Is Recalled.

2. Removal by the Board of Education of the assignment of children to public care from the criminal courts to their own hands by the District Commissioners.

3. Designation by the Board of Education of the Industrial Home School as a receiving home for children committed to the Board of Children's Guardians.

4. Utilization by the District Commissioners of the Industrial Home School as a receiving home for children committed to the Board of Children's Guardians.

5. Discontinuation by action of the District Commissioners of assignment of such children to the House of Detention.

6. Use by the Board of Children's Guardians of a questionnaire, drawn up by Congress of Mothers, to ascertain the suitability of prospective private homes for children before their assignment to such places.

7. Location of children who are placed in private homes at points not so far from the District as to prohibit frequent visits by their parents because of the cost of trips.

The Mothers' Congress will today picket the Commissioners, the Board of Education and the Board of Children's Guardians to demand that the plan be adopted.

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In Detail, the German Tax Is of Two Parts.

1.—The war tax on increase of property or income. A great deal of the alien property in this country has been increased in value since time of seizure. 2.—The "emprise need of indemnity tax." The first part is assessed on the increase of property in excess of 5,000 marks. The second, taxes the whole property. Both these assessments range from 10 to 100 per cent but, according to estimates of the Alien Property Custodian's office, the average tax would be about 50 per cent. All taxes would be payable in marks, of course, it was said, but some where the depreciation of the mark would be compensated.

Once Upon a Time There Was a Man Who Had a Beautiful Daughter With Nice Wavy Golden Hair.—By J. N. Darling



FEDERAL CLERKS WILL FIGHT FOR THEIR \$240 BONUS

Declare Cost of Living
Fails to Justify
Cut of \$60.

Determined to preserve the \$240 bonus paid to government clerks, many members of the House yesterday announced their intention of fighting the bill which would reduce the amount to \$180 when the measure is brought up in the House.

The bill reported favorably to the House yesterday by the Appropriations Committee to provide only \$180 was explained as due to a decrease in the cost of living.

Government employees and many members of Congress were inclined last night to disagree with the report of the committee that the decrease in the cost of necessities justified a reduction of the bonus.

Where certain commodities can now be purchased for less money than was possible last year, other articles have increased, it was pointed out.

Will Seek Amendment.

The report of the committee explained that the temporary increase had not been regarded as a scientific adjustment of pay on the basis of the cost of living. It was increased from time to time until the present rate was reached.

At the headquarters of the National Federation of Federal Employees it was announced that an attempt would be made in the House to amend the bill to provide the original \$240.

The cost of living, the Federation insists, is rising and higher rents offset any decrease in the price of other necessities.

Argues Cost of Living.

In answer to the report of the committee justifying its action in reducing the amount of the bonus, the Federation stresses the fact that the \$240 rate was fixed July 1, 1919, before the cost of living was anywhere near the high peak which it reached in December, 1920. The decline which has occurred since then has brought it back to approximately the point where it was in

URGES MONKEY BLOOD FOR MEN

Voronoff Says Human
Beings Now Are
Too Refined.

PARIS, June 20.—A race half man and half monkey is feared by some Paris savants if Dr. Voronoff's method is really successful.

"Isn't it logical," Dr. Voronoff was asked, "if you put chimpanzee glands in the aged that their children will have a strain of monkey blood? Won't that mean the descent of the human race to monkeys?"

Dr. Voronoff smiled despite the bitter criticism of many surgeons who are prophesying many dire things for mankind.

A little monkey blood would not hurt humans," he said. "It would put pep in men and reduce obesity in women. It would strengthen weakened stomachs, cure backache, chase pneumonia and cure colds. Civilization is too refined."

"Rejuvenated men are actually making rejuvenated babies. They have wonderful kids."

DAYLIGHT SAVING MOTION DEFEATED

Effort to have the Chamber of Commerce immediately request President Harding to rescind the present system of daylight saving failed at the chamber's monthly meeting in the City Club last night.

A resolution under which the President would ask the President to order back the old system of hours was offered by Wade Cooper, but on a motion from the floor it was voted to refer the matter to a committee for consideration.

The chamber last night went on record as opposing the Walsh bill now pending in the Senate, under which professional boxing in the District would be legalized.

Twenty-three new members were admitted during the month.

U. S. ENVOY WARNS DR. SUN YAT SEN

Gunsboats of the forces of Dr. Sun Yat Sen firing on Canton, and machine gun fire have struck American buildings, according to cables to the State Department from American Minister Jacob Gould Schurman at Peking.

Schurman said he empowered to order such action as he deems necessary from American naval forces in Chinese waters, has informed the State Department that he protested to Dr. Sun at the bombardment which occurred Sunday.

SENATOR HALE WINS BY 20,000

AUGUSTA, Me., June 20.—Senator Frederick Hale, Republican and close friend of President Harding, has been re-elected for the United States Senate.

Complete returns from the State primary election Monday gave Hale a plurality of nearly 20,000 votes over Frank E. Guernsey and Howard Davis, his two opponents.

BONUS BLOC WINS PLEDGE OF SENATE FOR SPEEDY ACTION

Agree to Take up Bill
After Disposition of
Tariff.

The Senate bonus bloc—pledged to force action on the McCumber measure as soon as possible—now has Senate approval of this program.

To take up the bonus measure on the first calendar day following disposition of the tariff bill.

If the situation permits it may be brought up before that time.

Defeated in its first clash with administration forces on the open floor yesterday, the bloc "came back" at the far end of the day when Senator Watson, of Indiana, made a motion providing that the bonus should be taken up immediately after the tariff was disposed of.

As a result of inquiries by Senator Norris, of Nebraska, whether this would preclude the bonus being taken up before the tariff bill passed, if opportunity afforded, an amendment to the Watson resolution offered by Norris was adopted along with the original resolution by a vote of 53 to 8. It left the way open for bonus discussion at any time the tariff was stalled.

Years Tariff Delay.

The Watson resolution was offered because the early defeat of the bonus bloc developed the open threat that it would, henceforth, from time to time, try for immediate consideration of the bonus.

This prompted fear on the Republican side that the tariff would be further delayed by long speeches on the bonus and numerous roll calls on the motions which the bonus bloc will present to try in various ways to set aside the pending bill and provide compensation for war veterans.

Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, Democratic leader of the new group, started the fireworks yesterday in offering a motion that the order of business be changed in order that the Senate might immediately take up the McCumber compensation measure.

There was spirited debate in which bonus enthusiasts charged that the Republican majority did not intend to pass a bonus at this session of Congress or any other.

Senator Walsh, however, was not satisfied with this promise. He also announced he had no faith in the motion made by Watson of Indiana, which would officially place the Senate on record as in favor of taking up the bonus after the tariff.

Democratic Plan Fails.

Senator Ashurst, Democrat of Arizona, however, was not satisfied with this promise. He also announced he had no faith in the motion made by Watson of Indiana, which would officially place the Senate on record as in favor of taking up the bonus after the tariff.

"This motion means nothing," Ashurst said. "It could be changed at any time by action of the majority." If President Harding came here and demanded that the ship subsidy be taken up next this motion would be regarded as "tail-talking patriotism" and "declining to wait from early in the morning to sometimes late in the evening for something to eat. It is

NATIONS FENCE WITH BANDAGED EYES AT HAGUE

Lenin's Illness and Inner
Workings at Moscow
Confuse Allies.

POWERS CONCEAL STAND ON RUSSIA

"Parley of Mystery" Now
Awaits Arrival of
Slays, June 26.

THE HAGUE, June 20.—Until the Russian and the nations now represented here reveal lines of action and disclose possible changes of policy since they broke up in disagreement at Geneva, The Hague meeting will be known as a "conference of mystery."

The Russians are expected to send notice that they will come to The Hague June 26, as requested by the general commission. But the attitude that will be taken by both sides when the Soviets arrive is unknown.

Real Details Hidden.

The mystery has been aggravated by the apparent confusion that exists in Moscow because of Lenin's serious illness. If the Russians had deliberately chosen to confuse and mystify the allies, particularly regarding future developments in the Russian puzzle, and the hope of a more moderate attitude on the part of the Soviets, they could not have adopted a more effective course.

First came reports that Lenin was bedridden and would be unable to carry on the burdens of his office. This was followed by reports that a mysterious triumvirate had been formed. But as what transition is going on at the heart of the Soviet regime, scarcely a detail has leaked out from the grim walls of the Kremlin.

Demand for Inquiry Stronger.

This mysterious veil of silence from Russia has had the effect of making the western nations who are determined that any Russian internal focus, whatever it may be—will not be allowed to soften their insistence that the Soviets recognize the principles which they failed to accept at Geneva.

With this situation, anything may happen when the Russians arrive. But the delegates here hope that at least the arrival of the Soviet representatives will clear up the mystery of recent happenings in Moscow. Meanwhile, however, this complete vagueness on the part of the Russians is strengthening the hands of those who are demanding a commission of inquiry to enter Russia.

With French and Belgian support, the British delegation is considering a plan by which their nationals, who have suffered property losses and other damages in Russia during and since the Soviet revolution, will be called to The Hague to testify before various commissions.

Sir Philip Lloyd George, of the British delegation, has revealed. Witnesses would be asked to give detailed accounts of losses sustained through confiscation and nationalization of their property.

Such procedure, if adopted, would inject an element of human interest in The Hague meeting.

If American citizens care to accept the offer which Giannini, the Italian representative, is making to American citizens, they will have an opportunity to testify in the Hague machinery in presenting claims against the Soviets and such organizations as the International Committee of the Red Cross, which present bills of damage to The Hague commissions.

Nothing Done in Premiers' Parley, Says Paris Press

PARIS, June 20.—The Poincare-Lloyd George interview has left the outstanding questions between France and Great Britain exactly as they were.

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TEXT OF NOTE TO MONDELL

President Reiterates His
Stand on Merchant
Marine Bill.

President Harding's letter on the ship subsidy bill to Speaker Mondell follows in full:

You have been advised by those who have discussed the matter with me in personal interview that I am in complete accord with the opinion of leaders among the majority in the House that the final consideration of the Merchant Marine Bill in the House might well be postponed until approximately such time as House members will be called in active attendance to send the tariff bill to conference. I am writing to give formal confirmation, and to express the satisfaction with which I contemplate having this measure taken directly by members to their constituencies for such reaction as will enable them to translate the deliberate preference of the country into a national policy fixed by law.

If it were practical to secure final action on a measure of such importance in the sixty actual working days of the short term Congress, I would gladly postpone action until after the general elections, and ask a renewed expression of the people at the polls.

(Continued on Page 2.)

JURY RETURNS ITS VERDICT ON RIVER STABBING

Finds Louis McCormack
Was Killed by Some
Person Unknown.

2 WOMEN COLLAPSE

Witnesses Faint in Crowded
Courtroom—Alexandrian
Star Witness.

Some one unknown to the Alexandria coroner's jury murdered Louis B. McCormack, 1127 Fifth street northeast, aboard the steamer Charles Macalester, last Wednesday night.

After deliberating one hour over the testimony, which had been submitted by forty-nine witnesses during two sessions of the inquest conducted by Coroner Z. J. Jones, Alexandria, the jury returned a verdict at 11:40 o'clock last night, which leaves the identity of the slayer as well as the reason for the place where the crime was committed still unsolved. The verdict follows:

"That Louis B. McCormack came to his death from the effect of a stab wound in his chest, left side, inflicted with a sharp-pointed instrument in the hands of someone unknown to the jury, while on the steamer Charles Macalester, at or near the Alexandria dock, Cameron street wharf, at 10:45 p. m., and died at the Alexandria Hospital at 11:15 p. m., June 14, 1922."

Signed: Thomas Channery, foreman; W. H. Thomas, Harry W. Wade, J. Fred Birrell, Fred N. Baker, Carroll Wolf.

Despite the lateness of the hour, the Corporation Court room, where the hearing had been transferred after two women witnesses had fainted because of the crowded condition of the Police court room, where the session was opened, upward of 400 persons, residents of both Washington and Alexandria, awaited the announcement of the foreman of the jury.

Two Witnesses Collapse.

The two witnesses who collapsed during the interrogation were Mrs. Margaret Savage, 464 First street, Alexandria, and Miss Ruth Henderson, 508 South Patrick street, Alexandria.

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HARDING ASKS CAMPAIGN FOR SHIP SUBSIDY

Urges Representatives to
"Sell" Bill to People
In Recesses.

TELLS OF MILLIONS LOSS TO AMERICA

Says Foreign Opposition
Is Good Reason for
Passage.

President Harding has launched a thirty-day selling campaign for the ship-subsidy bill. Furthermore, he has expressed both his willingness and his positive desire that Republican members of Congress constitute themselves as sales agents in the field and go out among their constituents to talk up the measure.

The President started the movement with a letter sent to Republican House Leader Mondell yesterday. Previously he expressed to correspondents his confidence that his proposal "will be unfailing in its appeal to the sober judgment of the American people."

In deciding upon this course, the President has taken a stand which, he believes, will both benefit members of Congress—who are becoming extremely anxious to get back home to look over their political fortunes and improve the chances of the subsidy measure when it comes up for a vote.

Insists on Progress.

Further, it may be stated, the result of this concentrated selling campaign will determine how far the President will push the bill at this session. He feels that thirty days should be sufficient for laying the educational ground for the actual consideration of the bill itself. He is insistent that definite progress be made in its consideration at this session. How far this consideration will advance will determine whether he will call an extra session after this adjourns. If no consideration is given the bill in this session, he certainly will summon the extra session. If sufficient consideration is given to make possible its passage in the short session beginning in December, he will not insist that it be passed this session.

In explaining his position, the President recalls that the short session, immediately interrupted by the holidays, generally is confined to action upon appropriation bills and little else is accomplished. Therefore, unless healthy progress were made in consideration of the ship subsidy at the present session it would be necessary to call an extra session in order to pass the bill or get it ready for prompt action at the regular short term.

Gives Up His Trip.

In other words, the President again puts the question up to Congress. He is glad to have the House membership get away during the summer, but he is anxious to get back to the folks back home. But, in talking to those folks he wants the subsidy bill advertised and then, within a period of thirty days, he believes the House should be back on the job working on it. How hard they work then, and how much they accomplish, will decide the President on whether an extra session is necessary.

Rejoicing of House leaders and the general conviction that there will be no extra session, constitute the immediate reaction to the President's letter. Mr. Harding incidentally sacrifices his hoped-for Alaskan trip to conform to the situation.

Pro-Treaty Irish Lead Increases

Coalition Wins 51 Seats, to
31 Republicans, 14 Labor,
13 Independent.

DUBLIN, June 20.—Latest returns on the parliamentary elections increase the lead of the pro-treaty candidates over the De Valera supporters.

They show 51 coalition treaty candidates returned, 31 Republicans, 14 laborites, 13 independents and one joint panel candidate.

Some of the results may be contested, especially in East Mayo and Sligo, where three anti-treaty candidates were announced as elected. Treaty forces protested and demanded that the count be invalidated, alleging intimidation and impersonation.

Erskine Childers, the De Valera organizer, was defeated.

15,000 SUN TROOPS ARRIVE IN CANTON

HONOLULU, June 20.—Sun Yat Sen's first army of 15,000 men has arrived at Canton, and another 15,000 are enroute, according to a Liberty News cable from Hong Kong.

Sun Yat Sen has ordered General Li to return from Kiangsi and a battle is imminent, the cable says.

JAPAN WILL DROP 50,000 FROM NAVY

HONOLULU, June 20.—The "Yiji" Tokyo states that the navy office has officially announced Japan will discharge 50,000 officers and men, and 1,078 civilian employees from the imperial navy in conformance with treaties growing out of the Washington conference.